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Ontario

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 377

DATE: Monday, May 11, 1992

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

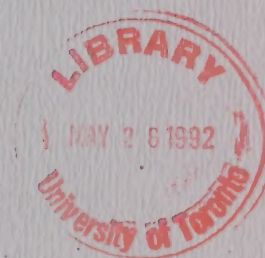
E. MARTEL Member

FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (COLLECT CALLS ACCEPTED) (416)963-1249

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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of a Notice by The Honourable
Jim Bradley, Minister of the Environment,
requiring the Environmental Assessment
Board to hold a hearing with respect to a
Class Environmental Assessment (No.
NR-AA-30) of an undertaking by the Ministry
of Natural Resources for the activity of
Timber Management on Crown Lands in
Ontario.

Hearing held at the offices of the Ontario
Highway Transport Board, 10th Floor, 151
Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, on
Monday, May 11, 1992, commencing at 10:10 a.m.

VOLUME 377

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.	)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. C. BLASTORAH	)	RESOURCES
MS. K. MURPHY)	
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN	)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. N. GILLESPIE)	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C.	)	ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRY
MR. R. COSMAN	)	ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO
MS. E. CRONK	)	LUMBER MANUFACTURERS'
MR. P.R. CASSIDY	)	ASSOCIATION
MR. D. HUNT)	
MR. R. BERAM		ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR. J.E. HANNA	)	ONTARIO FEDERATION
DR. T. QUINNEY	)	OF ANGLERS & HUNTERS
MR. D. O'LEARY		
MR. D. HUNTER	)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MR. M. BAEDER	)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MS. M. SWENARCHUK	)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MR. D. COLBORNE	)	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY #3
MR. G. KAKEWAY)	
MR. J. IRWIN		ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MS. M. HALL		KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS POWER & PAPER COMPANY

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MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)		RED LAKE-EAR FALLS JOINT
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MR. D. KING		VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
MR. H. GRAHAM		CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY (CENTRAL ONTARIO SECTION)
MR. G.J. KINLIN		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC		MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES		ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI		BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

APPEARANCES (Cont'd):

MR. R.L. AXFORD	CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS
MR. M.O. EDWARDS	FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION
MS. CLAIRE DANSEREAU	IWA-CANADA
MR. WILF MCINTYRE	IWA-CANADA
MS. M. OMATSU	CANADIAN PAPERWORKS UNION
MR. J.D. COATS	ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. D. LOVE	ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G S

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I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

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2221	"Roads to Nowhere", article published in "Alternatives", Volume 15, No. 3, written by Vicky Mather	65442
2222	IWA-Canada: A: Written submission B: Forest policy	65442
2223A	Submission of the Ontario Forestry Association, March 5, 1992	65491
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1 ---Upon commencing at 10:10 a.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good morning. Welcome to
3 the Timber Management hearing and could you introduce
4 yourselves for the record, please?

5 MS. DANSEREAU: Do you want me to use
6 this, or...

7 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, I think the microphone
8 is on and as long as the court reporter can hear you,
9 it will be fine.

10 MS. DANSEREAU: Okay.

11 I am Claire Dansereau, the Director of
12 the Forestry and Environment Department of IWA Canada
13 based in Vancouver. The Union that Wilf and I
14 represent we have approximately forty thousand members
15 across the country.

16 Wilf McIntyre is president of Local 12693
17 and also vice president of the Northern Ontario
18 District Council of IWA-Canada, so all together he
19 represents about 6800 people.

20 We have with respect to some of the
21 questions that were asked of us, we represent both
22 loggers and millworkers so all the woodland operations
23 and the mill operations.

24 We have a brief to present to you that we
25 will do in two parts. Wilf will read the first brief

1 that was written for you and circulated March 4th
2 written by Clay Perry (phoen) at the time and we also
3 have a forest policy.

4 Now I will go through the forest policy
5 and take out specific recommendations from that and
6 not - I won't read the whole forest policy. I'll just
7 outline some specific points that we think should be
8 included in a timber management, et cetera.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. Thank you.

10 And how do you spell your last name,
11 Claire?

12 MS. DANSEREAU: D-a-n-s-e-r-e-a-u.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

14 Before we begin with your presentation,
15 we have just some matters of procedure. We have a few
16 letters to put into exhibit and then we will begin with
17 your presentation.

18 All the written material we have we
19 assign an Exhibit No. to keep it straight and these are
20 things that have piled up so we will get them out of
21 the way before we start with your presentation.

22 The first is a written submission from
23 the Ontario Tree Seedling Growers Association and it
24 was sent to us by Mr. Charles Quear, Q-u-e-a-r, of
25 Dryden and this will be Exhibit 2220 and it is a

1 five-page submission.

2 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2220: 5-page submission from the
3 Ontario Tree Seedling Growers
4 Association

5 MADAM CHAIR: Exhibit 2221 will be a
6 letter sent to the Board my Ms. Vicky Mather. That's
7 spelled M-a-t-h-e-r and Miss Mather appeared before us
8 in North Bay in April and she has followed up her
9 presentation with a further letter and an article. The
10 letter is three pages long, double-sided, and the
11 article is entitled "Roads to nowhere" and it's found
12 in "Alternatives", Volume 15, No. 3, 1988 and Ms.
13 Mather's material will be given Exhibit 2222. 21
14 sorry.

15 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2221: "Roads to nowhere", article
16 published in "Alternatives",
17 Volume 15, No. 3, written by
18 Ms. Vicky Mather

19 MADAM CHAIR: And the next Exhibit No.
20 2222 will be assigned so the IWA-Canada's written
21 submission which will also include the forest policy of
22 1989 and this will be Exhibit 2222.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2222: IWA-Canada:
24 A: Written submission
25 B: Forest policy

Ms. Dansereau and Mr. McIntyre, we
ordinarily have our witnesses sworn in or if you wish
to be affirmed as well. Which do you prefer?

1 MS. DANSEREAU: Affirmed.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Affirmed.

3 CLAIRE DANSEREAU; Affirmed
4 WILF MCINTYRE; Affirmed

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

6 Please go ahead.

7 MR. MCINTYRE: "We begin by emphasizing
8 that neither IWA-Canada or their members invented
9 F.M.A.s, or Abitibi-Price, or the industrial-capitalist
10 system. But through no fault of their own, our
11 member's livelihoods and their crucial
12 seniority-related benefits, depend upon logging and
13 manufacturing operations which may very well depend in
14 turn upon tenure arrangements with the Ontario
15 government.

16 "Our general submission in respect
17 of proposed changes to such tenure arrangements is the
18 same as that of teachers would be to proposals to
19 change school boards, school districts, etc.; i.e.
20 'Please take great care to make whatever changes you
21 have in mind in such a way as to leave my livelihood,
22 and seniority-related benefits, uninterrupted and
23 undimished'.

24 "Many argue that manufacturing
25 facilities ought to be able to secure their timber on

1 an open-market basis.

2 "If we were beginning with a clean
3 slate, with no history of timber-harvesting rights
4 being granted at least partly as a quid pro quo for
5 agreement to establish mills in certain communities,
6 that argument would be valid. But the simple fact is
7 that many such arrangements were made, and many mills
8 and associated communities may collapse if their
9 supporting tenure is withdrawn. Secure tenure is
10 essential to our member's job security.

11 "We urge that considerable room to
12 affect comprehensive change over time is available.
13 Provincial authorities can make changes at
14 point-of-sale of timber rights, when licensees become
15 insolvent, etc. This approach especially commends
16 itself in Northern Ontario.

17 "We believe that that is a better
18 general approach, especially in times like these, when
19 many operations are dependent upon nervous and
20 intolerant bankers and some are looking for a 'public
21 policy' excuse for closing.

22 "LIMITS TO 'LOCAL CONTROL' OR
23 DEVOLUTION

24 "IWA-Canada supports in general the
25 principle that people living near a Resource should

1 have a unique part to play in the management of that
2 resource by virtue of their familiarity with the
3 resource, and, more important, because nearby people
4 have to 'live with the consequences' of Resource
5 development.

6 "But in part because as workers we
7 believe that those whose livelihoods depend upon a
8 resource also ought to have a unique influence, and in
9 part because of our experience in the forest industry,
10 we believe that there are important limits in any
11 particular case.

12 "One important limit to the
13 advisability of 'Local Control' is that manufacturing
14 facilities have generally located themselves where they
15 are for powerful reasons. Mills are located according
16 not only to proximity of timber, but in accordance
17 with access to rail, highway, water, power,
18 availability of technical services, and so on. The
19 successful ones generally specialize in cutting certain
20 species, grades and sizes of lumber, and to achieve
21 economies of scale, often have to bring in certain
22 types of timber from a considerable distance.

23 "Often, people living in the areas
24 from which that timber is shipped contemplate the
25 advantages to their community if that timber were sawn

1 there, and urge action based upon the 'Local Control'
2 principle.

3 "There are no doubt cases in which
4 such a change is possible but, aside from the
5 disruption and damage to the original mill and
6 community in cases where such a change is possible, it
7 is important to emphasize that in a great many cases it
8 is not possible. It generally takes more timber of a
9 certain species, size, etc. than is available within
10 what people think of as their 'community and environs',
11 to operate a modern sawmill, and amortize the very
12 considerable capital investment required.

13 "One way of considering other facets
14 of this problem is to cast it in terms of 'Land-Use
15 planning', which we do in the submission below, for a
16 B.C. audience.

17 "Public discussion of land-use
18 planning, and of the environmental consequences of
19 land-use, often pays scant (if any) attention to a
20 principle which we think crucial: that is, that while
21 if we consider any given parcel (Parcel A) of land in
22 isolation from the larger context of land-use planning,
23 the best prescription is always for 'lightest possible
24 use'; but such a prescription often has the effect of
25 shifting inevitable ecological stresses to other

1 parcels of land, and when the environmental
2 consequences to those other parcels are taken into
3 account, with the objective of imposing minimum net
4 ecological stress over-all, a different prescription
5 for parcel "A" would often result.

6 "To put the matter in terms of an
7 admonition often heard, we tend to act locally without
8 thinking globally, provincially, or sometimes, even
9 regionally.

10 "Perhaps the way to introduce this
11 principle is to invite people to consider that, for
12 each of them, there is somewhere in the world a patch
13 of land devoted to growing wheat and carrots, etc. for
14 them, which might otherwise support "natural"
15 populations of flora and fauna. There is also (dare I
16 say it?) a patch of land devoted to growing trees for
17 their houses, and for the paper that they use.

18 "We might ask them to consider the
19 environmental consequences of decisions taken wherever
20 those patches of land are located (on the prairies, in
21 the Imperial Valley of California, and so on) to stop
22 growing food for them, or their children, to allow
23 reversion to 'natural' ecologies. They would agree, in
24 most, cases that they are not as a consequence, likely
25 to stop eating, and therefore that the effect of the

1 decision would be to shift the burden of providing the
2 food to somewhere else, and that the NET ENVIRONMENTAL
3 AFFECT would depend upon the comparative environmental
4 standards of production, and the environmental and
5 conservation values associated with the two sites.

6 "This crucial principle has
7 particular relevance to forestry issues. It suggests,
8 for example, that to the greatest extent possible,
9 commercial forestry be practised on the relatively
10 fertile, low-elevation sites that are also much in
11 demand for 'wilderness recreation', because doing so
12 minimizes ecological costs of road-building,
13 log-hauling, erosion associated with steep slopes, and
14 so on.

15 "It also sets out an important limit
16 to the otherwise commendable notion of "local control"
17 or "devolution".

18 "And it is, of course, the reason
19 why some prominent U.S. conservationists have called
20 for clear-cuts of up to 1000 acres; that is in order to
21 achieve some acknowledged necessary minimum harvest,
22 and yet disturb the least total forest area possible
23 and in particular, to minimize the 'edge effect'.

24 "And finally, this principle makes
25 clear how our long history of ad hoc land use

1 decisions, treating particular parcels of land or
2 ecologies as though they were unrelated to a larger
3 whole (all our decisions; whether to harvest or to
4 postpone harvesting, or to set permanently aside, or to
5 harvest in a particular fashion, have been in their
6 crucial respect ad hoc) makes it increasingly difficult
7 to achieve a comprehensive, coherent land-use strategy.

8 "We in IWA Canada were for that
9 reason and others heartened to hear of the creation by
10 the new B.C. Government of the Committee on Resources
11 and the Environment.

12 "It is, I think, impossible to
13 imagine that adoption of any comprehensive Land-Use
14 plan, or set of criteria for the generation of land-use
15 decision, will not cause us to look back with regret
16 upon many past decisions, and again I emphasize that I
17 believe we will regret particular decisions of all
18 kinds.

19 "But we ought to proceed with a
20 sense of urgency, with the certainty that the sooner we
21 get an over-all plan, the fewer particulars we will
22 have to regret.

23 "We emphasize that these
24 qualifications, which we consider important, do not
25 constitute a denial of the general principle of 'local

1 control', which we otherwise support - by way, for
2 example, of the establishment of Local Advisory Boards.
3 We realize that Local input has to be achieved, made
4 more effective.

5 "But all of the general principles
6 that guide, or should guide, the conduct of public
7 affairs, are advisable only within limits that are
8 defined by other good, general principles.

9 We believe that in recent years, the
10 limits to 'local control', or the necessary Regional or
11 Provincial framework within which 'local control'
12 should function, have too seldom been enunciated in the
13 dialogue.

14 "All of which is respectfully
15 submitted."

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. McIntyre.

17 MS. DANSEREAU: The second half of our
18 submission are more specific recommendations that would
19 come out of Mr. McIntyre's brief and our forest policy.

20 Now this policy was written in 1989
21 in the context of the Brundtland Commission.

22 We were trying to get away from
23 thinking simply in terms of sustained yield and think
24 in terms of sustainable development and it's our belief
25 that any timber management decisions, forestry

1 decisions, all have to be made within the context of
2 sustainable development. That implies that there are
3 two sets of recommendations that have to be discussed.

4 One set is ecologically-based. The
5 other is socially based because a sustainable
6 development requires political sustainability as well
7 as environmental sustainability.

8 So we wrote this in 1989 and it was
9 unanimously approved by all the membership of the IWA.

10 In it we have some specific
11 environmental recommendations which we think should be
12 addressed in these proceedings. I note in my most
13 recent reading that many of them have been addressed.
14 I will discuss them only briefly.

15 With respect to silviculture we
16 don't believe that there would be any - there is no
17 possibility of having a blanket set of recommendations
18 for silviculture. Silviculture is very much of a
19 site-specific issue and, therefore, the planning, the
20 silviculture planning should take into account the site
21 that is being discussed, therefore what kind of
22 management tools would be used, what kind of trees
23 would be replanted.

24 It's our belief that the kind of
25 forests that should be replanted in an area should

1 eventually become of as high quality as the forest that
2 was cut down in the first place. So we can't be
3 considering economic decisions eighty years from now
4 through predictions. We have to plant the kind of
5 forest that is suited for the local ecology.

6 We have to use, if clear-cutting is
7 the method chosen, then we have to have clear-cut
8 openings of a size that will ensure regeneration of a
9 high quality forest.

10 The choice between selective
11 harvesting or clear-cut harvesting again should be a
12 site-specific decision. There are drawbacks to both
13 silvicultural systems. More roads with selective
14 logging, more passes to go into the forest, therefore
15 more damage. On the other hand clear-cut logging also
16 has its own set of problems. So therefore, the
17 planning team that you have described or I have read
18 described, should take the local ecology into
19 consideration.

20 We prefer to see labour-intensive
21 incremental silviculture beyond the initial planting.
22 So we can't simply describe our silviculture in terms
23 of replanting. There has to be some consideration to
24 adding value back to those trees. We can't start out
25 from the premise that we would like to grow areas for

1 pulp logs and areas for saw logs. We should be aiming
2 for high quality. Therefore, we should have
3 incremental silviculture as well as basic silviculture.

4 We have to minimize the waste that
5 comes out of the forest so governments have to set very
6 stringent guidelines as to what the trees should be
7 used for.

8 The slash burning is another tool
9 that's often used and there is an awful lot of
10 complaint about it. Again it should be a site-specific
11 decision, but possibly minimized and other more
12 labour-intensive methods of site preparation should be
13 used.

14 Those are basic environmental
15 concerns that we have.

16 The social concerns that we have are
17 part of sustainable development as Wilf talked about
18 local control.

19 We believe that there has to be a
20 combination top down/bottom up planning process.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Ms. Dansereau,
22 could I ask you to just slow down a little bit.

23 MS. DANSEREAU: I am sorry.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Or perhaps if you would
25 just turn slightly towards the court reporter, that

1 would be helpful.

2 MS. DANSEREAU: Sorry. Are you okay so
3 far?

4 MADAM CHAIR: That's all right. We have
5 a guest court reporter today who isn't used to the
6 subject matter and so if you could speak up a little
7 slowly. Thank you.

8 MS. DANSEREAU: Oh, okay, lots of terms.
9 I work mainly in B.C. as well so
10 many of the terms may be more specific to B.C. but the
11 idea behind them, I think, is the same;

12 The top down versus bottom up
13 planning is a major component of sustainable
14 development and we need, certainly as Mr. McIntyre
15 read, we need a certain amount of local input and local
16 control but there has to be a consideration of
17 provincial needs, provincial guidelines.

18 The other side of that issue is that
19 if a local community will choose to lower the allowable
20 cut through its planning then there has to be some
21 accountability back to the people whose jobs will be
22 affected by this decision. We can't simply remove land
23 or change practices and affect people's livelihoods
24 without having taken into account social impacts that
25 that will have and I am not sure that I have seen from

1 my reading any social impact assessment to go along
2 with the timber management assessments.

3 That would be one of our basic
4 demands. There has to be an accountability by the
5 local citizen's committee to the people whose jobs are
6 going to be affected. We all agree certain areas have
7 to be set aside for wildlife or recreation corridors
8 for aesthetic considerations but if there is going to
9 be a price to be paid then that has price has to be
10 shared by the citizens of the province. So social
11 impact, economic impact assessment has to go hand in
12 hand.

13 I think those are the basic
14 recommendations that we have; labour intensive. We
15 need, IWA Canada is establishing environment committees
16 in all of its operations through our own democratic
17 process. We believe that those committees should be
18 the ones involved either at the local citizen's
19 committee level or at the planning team level.

20 There has to be a lot of input by
21 the workers. I notice that there's no specific mention
22 of labour in the description of the local citizens.

23 EXAMINATION BY MR. MARTEL:

24 Q. Why hasn't, or have any of the unions
25 demanded that they make up or be one of the main people

1 on the local citizen's committee since, in fact, your
2 membership or the other union involved, are the people,
3 in fact, who are affected?

4 I have sat back for four years and
5 watched and I haven't seen anywhere yet the unions
6 demanding that they be first and foremost on the list
7 of stakeholders involved in the planning in the timber
8 management process. And I have been amazed by that.

9 MR. MCINTYRE: A. You are seeing it now.

10 Q. I am seeing it now. Well, but I
11 quite frankly have been kind of amazed by it, that that
12 demand hasn't been made.

13 A. I think this is our first
14 presentation to you.

15 Q. Yes, but as I say I looked carefully
16 at the material we have received over the four years
17 and I haven't seen anybody demanding a role.

18 A. I know IWA-Canada would certainly
19 demand that we have that role, even beyond the local
20 citizen's committee and, if possible, in the planning
21 team. In that way we can have the social impact
22 considerations taken at the same time as the
23 environmental.

24 Also from my experience in a lot of
25 different planning processes certain time frames would

1 have to be established. In reading the material going
2 back to the public three and four times can take
3 another five years. So there should be a way to make
4 this expeditious. There has to be accountability by
5 the people in the committee to those who will be
6 affected by the decision. Accountability by interested
7 parties is a very difficult thing to attain and there
8 has to be a way to make the whole process accountable.

9 Those are our basic recommendations that
10 come out of this forest policy.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

12 EXAMINATION BY MADAM CHAIR:

13 Q. And did you say IWA in Ontario
14 represents 6800 members?

15 MR. MCINTYRE: A. That council that we
16 have between the two locals is from the Manitoba border
17 down into Sudbury, North Bay and the Manitoulin
18 Islands. That's the area that we are talking about
19 that's 6800 members.

20 There is also three locals in eastern and
21 south eastern Ontario that represent workers in some
22 sawmills and furniture plants, that type of
23 manufacturing.

24 In total there is approximately 12,000
25 members in Ontario.

1 Q. All right. And you have tried to
2 give us some estimate of those members that might be
3 working in the area of the undertaking.

4 A. Yes, I would say that probably with
5 that, somewhere around 40 per cent of the membership is
6 working in the logging end of our membership.

7 Q. And those from Manitoba to Sudbury,
8 that large area, you have two locals.

9 A. Yes, we have two locals, yes. The
10 local out of Thunder Bay comes, it sweeps down and
11 comes right into Sudbury and that local of about 4000 I
12 would say about 75 per cent of that is in logging. We
13 represents mainly loggers in that local, along with
14 sawmills and plants and plywood.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have any questions
16 you'd like?

17 MR. MARTEL: Just something about - I'd
18 just like to get an idea from him of the comparison
19 between B.C. and here.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Q. Mr. Martel would like
21 to hear and I would like to hear, since we have you
22 sitting in this seat Ms. Dansereau, some of your
23 experience in the British Columbia situation with
24 respect to a number of issues and perhaps, first of
25 all, how active labour is in British Columbia with

1 respect to public participation in forestry issues.

2 MS. DANSEREAU: A. We are overly active.
3 We are very active.

4 The Union hired me into 1989 partly to
5 deal with a lot of the public processes that were
6 coming out and since then we've been establishing
7 environment pleadings to help our operations and they
8 then, then, get involved in the local processes but we
9 have many, many provincial level, for lack of a better
10 word, processes. We feel it's an old, old strategy
11 where we have to determine what would happen to the
12 remainder of the old growth in the province. We were
13 involved in that.

14 We were involved on the B.C. ground
15 table. We are involved in the Forest Resources
16 Commission that we were involved in at the provincial
17 level and then we were involved in all the public
18 hearings and wherever we can and we keep trying to open
19 up the process even more.

20 In British Columbia there are tree-form
21 licences where the planning is done by the company and
22 in the supply areas where the planning is done by the
23 government. They each have a different planning system
24 and so we were trying to open those up to become more
25 involved.

1 Q. The environmental committees you are
2 talking about those are not co-committees with the
3 company but those are committees that your membership
4 have in each work place, or...

5 A. That's the aim eventually is to have
6 them under the same rules as health and safety
7 committees. Therefore, they would be joined. But
8 because it's so new we have only managed this year to
9 get them recognized in our collective agreement.

10 So now they are recognized in the
11 collective agreement. We will be moving towards making
12 them joint everywhere but were we can't get the company
13 to agree with us that we need such a committee, we
14 start on our own and do the work until we can get them
15 on-side.

16 FURTHER EXAMINATION BY MR. MARTEL:

17 Q. Have you done any comparison of the
18 process in Ontario, the effects of timber management in
19 Ontario as opposed to B.C. We have heard some
20 witnesses from B.C. and there is a great concern out
21 there about erosion because a lot of it's done on the
22 side of mountains and so on.

23 I am just wondering if you have done any
24 comparison between the process in Ontario and the
25 possible effects on that which will occur in B.C. or

1 the possible effects in B.C.?

2 MS. DANSEREAU: A. Yes, this could be a
3 fault of mine because, unfortunately, the majority of
4 our membership is in B.C. so I may spend most of my
5 time there.

6 It seems to me that the planning
7 processes there are more open so far than they are here
8 and we have much more access because of pressure from
9 environmental groups, because of pressure from us.

10 A lot of what is written in this document
11 currently takes place in B.C. but it's not formally
12 done. Again the environmental descriptions are very,
13 very different as you have heard because of the slopes.
14 A 12-hectare opening in British Columbia would probably
15 cause a revolution. It's unheard of.

16 Q. Well, the figures we're getting
17 before us is, in fact, that's not happening in Ontario
18 any longer either.

19 We had the staff check it just last week
20 in answers from the Ministry on the size of clear-cuts
21 in the province and I think it's down to those that are
22 over even 260 hectares are primarily as a result of a
23 fire or a blow down or...

24 MADAM CHAIR: Pests.

25 MR. MARTEL: ...pests.

1 Q. And so I was wondering - what I am
2 trying to get at is these comparisons and, obviously,
3 if those are M and R's figures, what you are hearing
4 somewhere else might not be what's really happening in
5 Ontario.

6 MS. DANSEREAU: A. Well, in British
7 Columbia we are aiming, we are trying to get the
8 companies to have - they say an average, we say a
9 maximum clear-cut opening of 40 hectares. But there
10 again, it really depends on the environment that you
11 are working in. As Mr. McIntyre said there are other
12 ecological considerations such as edge effect that have
13 to be taken into account.

14 So that we can respond with smaller
15 clear-cut openings. We increase the edge effect. So
16 again, the only answer, I believe, here or in British
17 Columbia or anywhere is that it has to be site specific
18 and that it has to be site specific done with a lot of
19 planning and local input so that other values are taken
20 under consideration including the economic values, not
21 excluding them. And those principles apply here as
22 well as everywhere in Canada.

23 We are also moving towards the notion of
24 zoning areas, that certain areas in the province and in
25 the country should be timber-intensive so some of the

1 other considerations would be lesser in those and in
2 areas where integrated management is a higher profile.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

4 MR. MCINTYRE: Just one thing I would
5 like to add then.

6 Our local advisory committees if they are
7 not aware of it, A.B. Eddy has set up a local advisory
8 committee and we are presently sitting on that advisory
9 committee.

10 I am sure you must have heard of it and
11 that is probably the first one that has got going
12 between the company, unions and other concerned parties
13 there and they've, I think, only had two or three
14 meetings on that to get it going, but that is started
15 and that, to my knowledge, is the first one in our
16 jurisdiction, Larry, that we have got started.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. McIntyre.

18 Will there be any questions for these
19 witnesses?

20 Ms. Blastorah?

21 MS. BLASTORAH: I have a few questions,
22 Mrs. Koven.

23 Perhaps I will move up to assist the
24 reporter.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: I am not sure how well
2 this microphone will pick up my voice but I will
3 attempt to speak up.

4 I just wanted to clarify one or two
5 things arising from the oral evidence here this
6 morning.

7 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. BLASTORAH:

8 Q. Ms. Dansereau, you talked about the
9 importance of top down, bottom up planning and layers
10 of planning, I think, were terms that you used and you
11 also talked about the importance of considering the
12 social impact of the land use decisions of the type we
13 were talking about.

14 Would you agree with me it's important to
15 do those layers of planning where broader social
16 impacts are considered in the context of provincial and
17 regional social and economic factors as well as
18 environmental factors?

19 MS. DANSEREAU: A. I think you'd need it
20 at both levels. Even at the local level because if as,
21 if I am reading in here, the allowable cut would be set
22 on the unit by unit basis. If an allowable cut, an
23 allowable cut has a very big social component. If it's
24 going to be reduced then a social impact assessment
25 should be done at the same time.

1 ---Reporter appeals

2 Q. And what you are talking about
3 then --

4 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Ms. Dansereau,
5 would you repeat the last of that sentence?

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Q. Could you repeat?

7 MS. DANSEREAU: A. Yes.

8 If the allowable cut will be reduced then
9 a social impact assessment would have to be done at the
10 same time.

11 Q. And when you say that are you talking
12 about or is your concern the fact that a reduction on
13 the amount of timber to be available from a certain
14 area could affect jobs?

15 A. Always. It will. There is no
16 question. It affects jobs in the logging and it
17 affects jobs in the mill as well. And I would go even
18 beyond an impact assessment, what I keep pushing for is
19 that at the same time as these decisions are made on
20 allowable cut we should be implementing economic
21 development strategies to help offset the impact on the
22 communities because sustainable development requires
23 sustainable communities and they require an economic
24 base.

25 Q. So that would then take into

1 would fall under that system if...

2 Q. So you are not aware of the
3 interaction between timber management planning as
4 compared to district land use planning and strategic
5 land use planning.

6 A. Right, no.

7 Q. Were those kind of decisions about
8 the types of activities that would be appropriate on
9 portions of the land base, for instance whether
10 forestry will be an option on a given land base, where
11 those are made at a land use planning level, would you
12 agree then that more specific operational type
13 decisions are still important and are perhaps more
14 appropriate at the local level?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And that that would be the place
17 where you would see more, a greater role for local
18 involvement?

19 A. I think you need local involvement at
20 the land use planning level. The only way to include
21 all the values are to have as many people at the table
22 as possible. So I think, I believe you need them at
23 all levels depending on the organization, that you will
24 need some local considerations at a provincial land use
25 planning level, at a regional land use planning level

1 and at the level that we are talking about here.

2 Q. And when you say local at the land
3 use planning level, what do you mean by local input at
4 that moment?

5 A. Certainly labour, certainly Chambers
6 of Commerce, those. And the way we see it would be
7 there would be a local committee. They could then send
8 people up to a region and they could then send people
9 up to the provincial level and the types of decisions
10 would be different at each, as you said more
11 operational at the local level.

12 Q. Right. And the timber management
13 planning process that we are talking about here is more
14 that operational level.

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. So the kinds of things that you have
17 just been talking about there are at the land use
18 planning level.

19 A. Although allowable cut will be
20 affected by wildlife consideration, it will be affected
21 by all the values that will come to the surface at the
22 local level. Therefore allowable cut will be affected.
23 Therefore, local economies will be affected. So that
24 it has to be considered at that level as well.

25 Q. And are you familiar with the way

1 allowable cut, or what we call in Ontario maximum
2 allowable depletion, is calculated in Ontario?

3 A. I know there's a - I know it's very
4 similar to B.C. in that there's an ecological
5 determinant, but there are also social determinants I
6 would imagine, the other values such as wildlife and if
7 that represent, all the other considerations.

8 Q. Am I correct that you are not --

9 A. Pardon me?

10 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Ms. Dansereau.

11 ---Reporter appeals

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps it would assist
13 if I moved over here.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, I don't think
15 Ms. Blastorah will mind if you face the court reporter.

16 MS. DANSEREAU: Okay.

17 MADAM CHAIR: It's a little difficult.
18 The accoustics aren't the best in here in any event.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Q. In terms of the local
20 advisory committee you do make a distinction, or I
21 think it was Mr. McIntyre made a distinction in his
22 presentation, about the role of local advisory
23 committees in the two, land use planning as opposed to
24 that more operational level, and you indicated some
25 concern that you didn't see a specific provision for

1 you in representation and Mr. Martel raised this again.

2 Now, Mr. McIntyre, I think you indicated
3 that a member of your local, is it, is represented on
4 one of the local advisory committees that you are aware
5 of that's part of timber management planning and would
6 you agree with me that the need for that would perhaps
7 depend on the local situation? For example, would you
8 agree with me that members of your union are also
9 probably members of a number of other local
10 organizations. They may be Naturalists. They may be
11 members of local anglers and hunters clubs. They may
12 be members of other local organizations. They may be
13 municipal members.

14 MR. MCINTYRE: A. Oh yes, that's
15 possible.

16 Q. So, it could be possible to have one
17 individual represent several interests on the local
18 advisory committee.

19 A. Well, I think as long as labour is
20 being represented and, I guess, as long as our, it's
21 one of our people on the woodlands operation, I think
22 that that would be acceptable. We definitely - I mean
23 if he is part of another organization I don't have a
24 problem with that but I mean if he is not an union
25 member and he's there representing Anglers and Hunters,

1 I don't think he is going to be able to represent our
2 perspective as a worker under the woodlands operations.

3 These people, the individual that's
4 sitting on the one at DVA, I mean this individual is as
5 a worker. He's a hands on individual up there and I
6 think that sometimes them workers know it better than
7 anybody else because they are out there in the
8 environment every day and know the effect.

9 Q. And am I correct that what you see
10 of, the benefit you see of having an individual like
11 that on a local advisory committee is that they will
12 bring that knowledge and experience and practical
13 exposure to the environment with them?

14 A. Oh exactly, yes.

15 Q. And that individual presumably would
16 not turn off that knowledge and experience simply
17 because they were there for another reason, that
18 experience would come with them.

19 MS. DANSEREAU: A. I think we have to go
20 beyond that and specifically state labour because of
21 the democratic systems within labour. So, if somebody
22 is sitting on a committee representing the IWA, then
23 they have to go back and be accountable to their
24 organization which is something that the local citizens
25 committees have to establish anyways, is

1 accountability back to whoever you are representing.

2 So it would be tough for an IWA person to
3 represent IWA and the Anglers and whoever else. We
4 need a specific category for labour representation to
5 represent labour's needs.

6 Q. And in some cases that might not be
7 appropriate, for instance, in a situation where there
8 isn't a local. It would depend on the individual
9 situation.

10 A. It would, but it should be one of the
11 categories.

12 Q. And certainly there are general
13 categories, other local organizations and interest
14 groups that are included in the proposals that the
15 Ministry of Natural Resources has put forward as part
16 of their local citizens committee. There is room for
17 other organizations. The list as presented there is
18 not intended in any way to be exhaustive.

19 Would you agree that it would be
20 appropriate to seek specific union representation where
21 the union has interests otherwise not represented?

22 A. No. I think there should be union
23 representation because of what I described earlier.
24 Somebody from the Chamber of Commerce may say that
25 they're representing union considerations but, in fact,

1 they are not. They don't have to go back to the union
2 and explain what they said at the community level.

3 Q. So in those situations where that
4 accountability is appropriate and necessary, separate.

5 A. Separate. There should be a
6 separate - as the groups of listed, I would see, just
7 including and labour.

8 Q. And would you agree with me that the
9 number of individuals on a local citizens committee
10 does have to be a workable number? You raised a
11 concern about getting the plans done in a reasonable
12 time.

13 A. It certainly draws in as a very
14 difficult number to achieve because if the planning
15 isn't done with as many people as possible in the
16 beginning then somebody will, in my experience set up a
17 blockade anyways and say I wasn't a part of this
18 planning. Therefore, I don't think it should go ahead.

19 On the other hand you can't have fifty
20 people for each decision that has to be made.
21 Somewhere there has to be...

22 Q. Now I think you indicated and we
23 discussed earlier that you weren't familiar with the
24 specifics of the proposals that have been put forward
25 as draft recommendations by the Ministry until very

1 recently?

2 A. That's right.

3 Q. Are you familiar with the other
4 aspects of the public consultation process other than
5 the witnesses?

6 A. What I am mainly familiar with is
7 what you gave me this morning.

8 Q. And you just got that what - about
9 half an hour before the hearing commenced?

10 A. Hm-hmm. And as I always do I look
11 for the social and I did have some material that I read
12 beforehand. I have the original binder from 19-
13 whatever that year was, '88? And I have done some
14 background reading and I haven't seen a social impact
15 side.

16 Q. So, are you aware then that there are
17 opportunities for public input, extensive opportunities
18 for public input, beyond the formal local citizens
19 committee?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And you would agree with me that
22 there are opportunities for individual members of the
23 unions as well as union representatives, to be involved
24 at that stage?

25 A. Yes, and you need both.

1 Q. Okay. And just getting to the social
2 impact aspect of it I think you may have already agreed
3 that the type of impact assessment that you would want
4 to see done at the local level would be different than
5 what you would expect to see done at the land use
6 planning level, at the broader land use planning level.

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And would you agree with me that the
9 role of any kind of social impact assessment that you
10 see as part of timber management operational planning
11 as opposed to broader land use plan, would be narrower
12 in focus perhaps than the local?

13 A. It would certainly be.

14 Q. And that would be something that
15 could be handled in part through the local advisory
16 committee?

17 A. I think it should be a part of a
18 mandate.

19 Q. And do you think that the local
20 advisory committee could have something to add in terms
21 of how additional input might be sought to assist with
22 that?

23 A. I would certainly think so because I
24 don't think - I think in cases where the allowable
25 cut, for example, will not be affected it won't be

1 necessary to do it. It doesn't have to be something
2 that's done in every case but it should be something
3 that the members of the committee keep in mind at all
4 times so they know that they will be responsible for
5 either impact assessment or new economy development
6 strategies when they are making their decision to
7 effect the cut.

8 Q. And the type of effect on the cut
9 that you are thinking of is, for instance, setting
10 areas to protect the heron rookeries or the bald eagle
11 nests, that kind of thing.

12 A. At the operational level we have
13 decisions; those kind of decisions in British Columbia
14 in - on a valley, for example. One valley will - a
15 committee was established to determine what should
16 happen to the cut of that valley and labour was
17 represented very strongly. So was industry and
18 together they decided that the cut should be reduced
19 because and in that case we have.

20 Q. And that decision that you are
21 talking about, was that made as part of the development
22 of of an operational level plan?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. You are mentioned I think a
25 distinction between the type of planning, or the

1 planning by companies and the planning by public.

2 A. Government, yes.

3 Q. By government. Are there formal
4 opportunities for public input as part of those
5 processes?

6 A. Yes, and they are different.

7 And it's where our problem is that it's
8 not actual public input but more public information.
9 And this is why I think what you have described so far
10 with an actual committee and open houses would be the
11 way to go. And so far in B.C. we have mainly
12 opportunities for open houses which, I think, leaves
13 most people very frustrated.

14 Q. So you see that kind of interactive
15 involvement as much more important.

16 A. Yes, much.

17 Q. And I don't know whether --

18 A. They are both. You need both.

19 Q. Yes.

20 A. Because you couldn't have the entire
21 community sitting at the planning table, therefore you
22 need the open house.

23 Q. And the open house would be in part
24 more of an information provision and information
25 gathering?

1 A. Right.

2 Q. And then the local citizens committee
3 would be more involved more in the detailed planning.

4 A. That's right.

5 Q. I see.

6 Now one other, just a small matter.

7 You talked briefly about slash burning
8 and the importance of doing that on a site-specific
9 basis. Now again your work is mostly in B.C.

10 A. B.C., yes.

11 Q. Are you a forester?

12 A. No, I am a planner.

13 Q. I see. So you may or may not be and
14 perhaps you could indicate your familiarity with forest
15 conditions in Ontario and northern Quebec.

16 A. I don't have nearly the experience
17 that I should have.

18 Q. Okay.

19 A. So I threw that out as an example
20 just to say we need site-specific decisions.

21 Q. So if forest conditions in Northern
22 Ontario and the primordial forests are different from
23 the forest conditions in B.C. in a way that they
24 prescribe burning as part of the regeneration activity
25 here appropriate, am I correct that you would not be

1 opposed to that at all?

2 A. We would, it would depend again on
3 the local committee and how they felt about it because
4 appropriate ecologically can be often determined by the
5 different values that you are trying to recreate. So
6 again it would have to be a site-specific decision.

7 That's basically all we say in our
8 policy, site-specific while including the other values.
9 If it's appropriate then, then it's appropriate.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: I think those are all the
11 questions I have, Madam Chairman.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Are there any
13 other questions of these witnesses?

14 MS. SEABORN: I am satisfied. Let's get
15 on with it.

16 MADAM CHAIR: All right, fine.

17 MS. OMATSU: Madam Chair and Mr. Martel,
18 for the record my name is Omatsu, O-m-a-t-s-u, initial
19 "M". I represent the Canadian paperworkers.

20 I have one question for you.

21 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. OMATSU:

22 Q. Ms. Dansereau, in your direct
23 evidence under your economic recommendations you
24 mentioned a point that we support as well. You were
25 talking about labour intensive silviculture and you

1 made the point that you thought that value should be
2 added to trees. Do you recall making that point?

3 MS. DANSEREAU: A. Yes.

4 Q. I would like to refer you to your
5 policy statement page 10, the item "IWA-Canada Forest
6 Policy".

7 A. Hm-hmm.

8 Q. I believe you filed that with the
9 Board.

10 I wonder if you could tell me a little
11 bit about the stumpage policy that you refer to? It's
12 on the left hand side towards the bottom.

13 A. Hm-hmm.

14 Q. For the record you say it is our
15 policy, IWA policy, that:

16 "Stumpage should be charged on standing
17 timber and it should be reflective of end
18 use. For example higher stumpage rates
19 could be charged on timber that undergoes
20 only one process into the step while
21 timber which undergoes three or four
22 could be charged a lesser rate".

23 Was this the kind of initiative that you saw in adding
24 value to trees?

25 A. No. I was talking about

1 silvicultural prescriptions.

2 Q. Yes.

3 A. Thinning, pruning, anything that we
4 can do to the forest to make it of higher quality as
5 opposed to just planting it and leaving it.

6 Q. Hm-hmm.

7 A. So that's what would add value to the
8 tree. This has more to do with value added
9 manufacturing.

10 Q. I wonder if you could tell me a
11 little bit more about the value added manufacturing
12 then as you are defining it in terms of your policy
13 statement itself? How would that work?

14 A. Okay. It ties in with our
15 silvicultural ideas and when we say that we don't want
16 pulp trees planted it is certainly no, it's certainly
17 not because we would like to see an end to the pulp
18 mills or the use of trees, but we believe that if we
19 had proper silvicultural prescriptions where we aimed
20 for high quality forest, we would always then maintain
21 the right percentage of pulp logs and chips and all of
22 that, so both industries could be maintained.

23 The problem that we have with stumpage,
24 certainly in British Columbia, is a small operator, for
25 example, who would like to have, a furniture

1 manufacturer, has to pay the same stumpage as an
2 integrated company and that makes it very difficult for
3 us to get any kind of value out of manufacturing it in
4 the province, probably in the country, going.

5 Of course we have problems with the
6 American government when we start talking about
7 stumpage and anything that we try to do, we get slapped
8 on the hand for. Very difficult for us to resolve that
9 one which is why we say "for example". We don't say
10 "This is what you have to do" but, let's put our heads
11 together and come up with something creative so that we
12 can have higher value forests and more value out of
13 manufacturing.

14 Q. Just from what you have said, am I
15 correct in concluding that this policy unfortunately
16 does not exist in British Columbia?

17 A. No, it doesn't.

18 Q. Nor in Ontario.

19 A. As far as I know.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Well, perhaps you could
21 just clarify the - are you familiar with the Ontario
22 legislation on stumpage?

23 MS. DANSEREAU: Very -- Wilf would be
24 much more than I am.

25 MR. MCINTYRE: There is a difference in

1 stumpage fees from sawmilling to pulp, pulp mills.
2 It's just about double for pulp mills compared to
3 sawmills.

4 MS. OMATSU: Thank you very much.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, could I just
7 ask one more question as it arises out of the first
8 part of Ms. Omatsu's questioning? It's very brief.

9 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Go ahead.

10 RE CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. BLASTORAH:

11 Q. It was actually in relation to the
12 answer that you gave on the value added silviculture,
13 the thinning and pruning, and you indicated that the
14 IWA would like to see labour-intensive activities.

15 Would you agree with me that whatever
16 techniques are used they will have to be both effective
17 in terms of silviculture and economically viable.

18 MS. DANSEREAU: A. Yes, to a certain
19 degree, I would certainly place in that context the
20 environment on a higher plane than I would the economic
21 consideration because it's always cheaper to use
22 chemicals than it would be to use people. I don't see
23 how that can be environmentally acceptable.

24 Q. Assuming that there are unacceptable
25 impacts on the economy.

1 A. Yes, exactly. They would have to be
2 on a - for something that important the environmental
3 considerations would have to be higher, although we
4 have just been in favour of spraying for the Asian
5 gypsy moth in British Columbia, but that's not a
6 chemical-based spray. It's a bacterial spray. So
7 something like that we keep trying to look for
8 environmentally and economically suitable alternatives
9 to what's causing the problem.

10 Q. And factors that would go into the
11 economic viability of it would be not only wages, but
12 also availability of labour.

13 A. Hm-hmm.

14 Q. For instance whether the labour force
15 is there to do the work in the area under consideration
16 and factors like that.

17 A. That's right. That's right.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

19 MR. MARTEL: I think there's just one
20 other thing to add too, to that on silviculture. It's
21 one of the things that we should look at when we want
22 to get away from spring is that wherever possible that
23 the bare root stock is used because the bare root
24 stock, obviously, will survive in the environment
25 better than the potted plant and the potted plant is

1 one that we have to take more care of. And that is one
2 area wherever you get into the areas that we can be
3 planting that to make it without chemicals, we should
4 be using that bare root stock.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Q. And am I correct, Mr.
6 McIntyre, that would again depend on the individual
7 site which is to be put in this prescription?

8 MR. MCINTYRE: A. Yes.

9 Q. And where attending of whatever type
10 were appropriate and necessary to ensure the viability
11 of either seedling stock or bare root stock that you
12 would agree that that should be done.

13 A. Yes.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Just a final question from
16 the Board.

17 MS. DANSEREAU: Yes.

18 FURTHER EXAMINATION BY MADAM CHAIR:

19 Q. Do you have any experiences in
20 British Columbia that are hopeful with respect to
21 employment generation in forestry? I think all of us
22 have become accustomed in recent years to hearing of
23 job loss in forestry. We don't hear much about new
24 jobs being created or the work force available being
25 fully employed. That's not the sort of evidence we've

1 had in the last four years certainly at this hearing.

2 But we have heard discussions about some,
3 at some point in the future, maybe more
4 labour-intensive forestry will be possible.

5 We haven't seen any evidence of that and
6 we wondered what the experience of the IWA in British
7 Columbia has been.

8 MS. DANSEREAU: A. No, the trend has
9 been towards fewer jobs rather than increasing the
10 employment which is unfortunate and partly why we would
11 like to get more involved in the planning.

12 Our land base is being eroded at the same
13 time as mechanization is happening. So the trend is
14 certainly downward as opposed to upward.

15 When I say the land base is eroded I
16 don't mean physically, I mean through the different
17 land use plans.

18 MR. MCINTYRE: A. In the silvicultural
19 end of forestry included, you get into tending the
20 forest by hand, definitely you would increase
21 employment in the forest industry.

22 We have been definitely losing on the
23 operations of harvesting and I think that if we try to
24 do a better job in attending them and looking after the
25 new growth that is coming up, there is definitely

1 opportunities there to have more jobs in the forest
2 industry.

3 And I think that we should be looking at
4 training and more research into the tending of the
5 forest.

6 MS. DANSEREAU: A. At the national level
7 of the union we are developing an idea of the new
8 forest worker and that forest worker would be trained
9 at all levels, so that it would not be seasonal
10 employment any more, but they would be involved in the
11 entire silvicultural spectrum. And hopefully that
12 would help alleviate some of the unemployment down the
13 road.

14 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

15 The Board thanks you both very much for
16 bringing your evidence to us today and you will
17 certainly be kept apprised of the hearing.

18 As you know we are in the latter stages
19 of hearing the evidence. We expect to be hearing
20 argument from the parties this fall and we expect the
21 hearing to conclude sometime in October or November.

22 And you will certainly be hearing from us
23 with respect to the final decision.

24 MS. DANSEREAU: Thank you.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

1 We will be back at one thirty to hear the
2 evidence of the Ontario Forestry Association.

3 Thank you.

4 ---Witnesses withdraw.

5 ---Luncheon recess at 12:10 p.m.

6 ---On resuming at 1:35 p.m.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon gentlemen.

8 MR. COATS: Good afternoon.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Welcome to the Timber
10 Management Hearing.

11 We have a court reporter and so we would
12 ask you in your remarks today to speak slowly and we
13 will get down everything you're saying. And would you
14 like your evidence to be sworn in or to be affirmed?

15 MR. COATS: I have brought with me, Madam
16 Chair, a number of kits which are on the table over
17 yonder and it might be useful if they were sworn as
18 evidence because we have all the recommendations in
19 these that we are going to speak to. I can give you
20 each one or several to share.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

22 Yes, Mr. Martel and I will each take one
23 of them and we'll have Mr. Pascoe take care of the
24 rest. He can...

25 MR. COATS: Okay. I guess we would have

1 to be sworn in.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. That would be fine.

3 Thank you, sir. Would you like to...

4 DR. LOVE: The formalities here.

5 MADAM CHAIR: That's right. We're a very
6 formal group.

7 JAMES DOUGLAS COATS;
8 DAVID LOVE; Sworn.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, gentlemen.
10 Please be seated.

11 MR. MARTEL: Who's who?

12 MADAM CHAIR: So please go ahead?

13 MR. COATS: All right.

14 MR. MARTEL: Identify themselves first.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, and introduce
16 yourself.

17 MR. COATS: All right.

18 Madam Chairman and Mr. Martel, this is a
19 new experience for me and I have been thinking I am
20 going to enjoy it but we'll see how we make out during
21 the process here.

22 First of all I would like to introduce
23 myself and my friend here. My name is Jim Coats,
24 formally known as James Douglas Coats. I am the
25 Executive Vice President of the Ontario Forestry

1 Association. I have been associated with this
2 organization for 40 years and in that time we have been
3 involved in public forestry education.

4 One who was one of my teachers some years
5 ago is at my side, Professor David Love, who was the
6 Dean of the Faculty of Forestry and has been a long
7 time supporter of the Ontario Forestry Association
8 including being a past president of that body.

9 Now I think if I may, I'll sit down.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Please do.

11 MR. COATS: And stick to my notes as
12 carefully as possible. We have suggested we might take
13 an hour or so and with the right luck we might not need
14 that much time but we will carry on and hope that we'll
15 get any questions and so on that we can deal with
16 fairly.

17 MADAM CHAIR: What we can do, Mr. Coats,
18 to begin with is assign an exhibit number to the
19 material --

20 MR. COATS: Fine.

21 MADAM CHAIR: -- you will be referring to
22 this afternoon and the submission of the Ontario
23 Forestry Association will be Exhibit No. 2023. Thank
24 you.

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1 It was started by people from a
2 number of different backgrounds; people in industry,
3 people in government, people who were professional
4 forestry people and a lot of lay people, land owners,
5 teachers and a great variety of that sort. So that in
6 a sense the O.F.A. is a reflection of the public itself
7 as it implies a great mix of membership and it really
8 tries to present in all its educational endeavours the
9 broadest approach to resources issues that we can.

10 We don't sing for industry. We
11 don't sing for government. We are really there to try
12 and shed some light on some of these difficult
13 questions that come along as far as resource management
14 is concerned and in that case, of course, we are
15 particularly interested in timber management.

16 Now the O.F.A is very please to have
17 this opportunity to speak up on behalf of public
18 forestry awareness and understanding because it seems
19 to us that in all the meetings that we go to the public
20 is forever saying and the professionals and the
21 industry and all the people seem to be forever saying
22 how great it would be if we had more public awareness
23 and more public understanding of these issues that we
24 are dealing with.

25 And it's a lovely thought but it

1 obviously takes a certain amount of work and bringing
2 together of the key issues so people can deal with them
3 in some semblance of order.

4 And through the years the O.F.A. has
5 worked very hard at trying to simplify some of these
6 complex issues work so that they are understandable to
7 as wide a range of the public as possible.

8 Now as noted in our submission, the
9 O.F.A. has been following the Class EA proposal of the
10 Ministry of Natural Resources for quite a long time
11 since the idea first appeared and we are very
12 supportive of the class approach which was the purpose
13 of the original proposal.

14 And following the proceedings we
15 have had a couple of concerns along the way that the
16 complexity of the issues and the process itself is very
17 long and time-consuming and we are concerned about the
18 costs that are involved in the whole picture as far as
19 this procedure is concerned, and we hope that we can
20 see that simplified in times to come as I will say in
21 some of my recommendations in a moment.

22 Now our purpose today then is to
23 really concentrate on the recommendations included in
24 that submission.

25 And I have a number of overheads and

1 I think the easiest way to do it, Madam Chair and Mr.
2 Martel, would be to have a look at these overheads and
3 I must confess, having taken some licence in that after
4 we submitted our proposal in the first submission to
5 you I was ripped off a little bit by some of my people
6 for being wordy, which is a problem I have I realize,
7 and they suggested that maybe we could make these
8 recommendations a little simpler, a little more direct.
9 So you will find that these are included in that
10 Exhibit B there that we have passed on but they are a
11 little easier to follow, I think, than the
12 recommendations that were in the original material.

13 Now the first recommendation is that
14 the Board recognize the importance of public forest
15 awareness and informed public involvement in timber
16 management.

17 And as I mentioned a moment ago,
18 everybody talks about this, everybody thinks that's a
19 very good idea. Public ownership of and responsibility
20 for the majority of forest lands in Ontario really
21 requires that the public have some better understanding
22 of what it's doing with its forests.

23 I believe that you have heard from
24 Mr. Douglas Matthews in one of your sessions who is a
25 member of ours and who has spoken to the importance of

1 private forest lands also and certainly, this is a very
2 critical issue as far as the Ontario Forestry
3 Association is concerned.

4 We recognize your concern is
5 primarily Crown Lands but we do recognize the
6 importance that private lands have in the whole
7 forestry picture in Ontario.

8 We think that it's very important
9 that the Board give public give public forest awareness
10 the attention that it really deserves in its final
11 report.

12 We think that public involvement can
13 be seen in a variety of ways. For many it's seen as a
14 rubber stamp and some like to look at it as though they
15 were reviewers or as critics and some like to look at
16 public awareness and understanding as though they
17 really had some kind of a constructive part to play in
18 it.

19 Some see public approval of planning
20 only. In other words they look at the whole picture
21 and they think okay if I get involved in the planning
22 stage I am going to have had really all the input that
23 I need. And what concerns us at times is that is that
24 input really heeded or is it just treated like so much
25 window dressing that is nicely heard and then forgotten

1 about as people write up the final report.

2 I am not saying that it is. I am
3 just saying that this is a concern that we hear from
4 some of the public, that they feel that too often they
5 are invited to participate in a process like this and
6 they feel that they're not really sure that what they
7 have put in is really taken stock of.

8 Now others see public participation
9 and involvement in a total sense. They are wanting to
10 be involved from the minute they hear about some
11 proposal and they want to have some kind of a
12 consideration in the final result and I guess that's
13 okay in some cases but it can be difficult where it's a
14 business or something of that kind that may have
15 certain confidential information attached to it that is
16 very difficult to make public.

17 Okay then. So what we are saying is
18 that we would really like the Board to recognize the
19 importance of public forest awareness and informed
20 public involvement.

21 The second point, Recommendation 5.2
22 was that the Board recognize that the dissemination of
23 accurate information is critical to public
24 understanding.

25 Now it's sometimes difficult to

1 secure the right information that would help in
2 intelligent decision making. Sometimes one gets the
3 impression that misinformation is purposely
4 distributed.

5 Information can be taken to mean a
6 variety of things by different people and it is very
7 important that the receivers and the senders are really
8 on the same wave length. So that accuracy in
9 information itself is important in the ways in which
10 people perceive it.

11 Sometimes information is too
12 detailed and voluminous or so spotty that the key
13 issues are lost. For example take the word "forestry"
14 itself. It has a variety of meanings to people from
15 the woodland section of a company - oh, he works for
16 the Forestry to people who work for the Ministry - oh,
17 they work for the Forestry or to logging or to MNR or to
18 any number of things that people attach to that word.
19 There is relatively little understanding of many of
20 these words.

21 So the second point that we would
22 make is that there be a real effort to get accurate
23 information.

24 We are bombarded with so much
25 information today that it seems a shame to waste our

1 time with a whole lot of information that is not
2 accurate and yet that's, seemingly, the purpose of some
3 groups would be to present misinformation to cloud
4 issues. And we have to really strive to get that
5 accurate information.

6 The third recommendation is that the
7 decisions of this Board relative to timber management
8 be widely publicized.

9 Now at the start of the hearings
10 there seemed to us to be a lot of press that focussed
11 on a number of the issues that the Board was dealing
12 with. As time has gone on the press has become
13 considerably less and so we are not quite sure whether
14 the issues have become suddenly less important or
15 whether the media has tired of the whole business or
16 what the whole picture is, but as people who are
17 involved in public forestry awareness we are very
18 concerned about what you have been hearing and we are
19 going to be very much concerned with how you interpret
20 what you have heard and what you produce by way of a
21 final report.

22 And of course we can speculate at
23 great length on what that final report might be and you
24 may have it in your minds already to have something
25 quite different than we would be projecting.

1 But whatever it is we would hope
2 that when that report comes down there be a very
3 sincere effort made to make sure that the information
4 in that report is widely distributed. Not just the
5 report itself but an interpretation of the significance
6 of that report and all that you have done in going
7 through all this information.

8 The next point, the fourth point, is
9 we would recommend that there be improvements made in
10 the public participation process. Now I mentioned this
11 briefly in my introductory comments there that public
12 participation is seen as highly desirable but it's not
13 without its problems.

14 There's a certain amount of "hype"
15 or grandstanding that goes with some submissions and
16 deliberations while some key issues are lost in the
17 public forums and in the media.

18 There is frequently insufficient
19 time and staff available to properly respond to
20 requests for public information and public
21 participation and the number of such requests has
22 really grown dramatically in the recent years.

23 I know that at the Ontario Forestry
24 Association we must be asked to participate in some new
25 set of hearings or some round of discussions that's

1 going on virtually every day of the week and there's no
2 way you can participate in all of those and so you can
3 say well okay, choose the ones that are significant
4 from your organization, but by the time you have chosen
5 the one today that seemed to be highly significant,
6 tomorrow one comes along that seems to be much more
7 significant and you wish you had the opportunity to
8 take part in it.

9 Now I don't know about organizations
10 in the public participation process. I suppose you
11 might say well there are other organizations that can
12 be formed and there are millions of people out there in
13 the province. Surely all of them can play a part and
14 maybe we don't have to take part in all of these.

15 But I am concerned that there's a
16 real problem for organizations taking part in these
17 participation exercises.

18 There's frustration that the input
19 is wanted when the die has been cast and that the
20 opportunity for amendment has been lost.

21 Now this is obviously not true in
22 the case of these hearings because the decision of this
23 Board has yet to come along, but in the case of some of
24 the hearings that are called with regard to forest
25 management activities the public has indicated to me on

1 many occasions that they feel that they are invited in
2 far too late in the game, that it would appear that the
3 die has been cast, as I say, and they would really hope
4 that they would be included much earlier in the process
5 in future.

6 There is some skepticism that the
7 input of the public is not heeded anyway as I mentioned
8 before. And I had a case recently in north western
9 Ontario to have a group that felt that they gone in and
10 made a very reasonable presentation and had some good
11 ideas and there was really no reference to that or any
12 recognition of it in the final outcome.

13 There is the feeling that many
14 issues could be resolved satisfactorily by the
15 principle contenders but that the bureaucracy gets in
16 the way of wanting to have its own way at times to make
17 things somewhat difficult.

18 And again I was just involved in a
19 situation where a timber company and a tourist operator
20 were satisfied that they were able to solve the problem
21 but it wasn't satisfactory from the Ministry of Natural
22 Resources' point of view because that wasn't really the
23 concern of the Ministry. The solution of that one
24 problem was only a part of the whole picture as far as
25 MNR was concerned and it turned out to be very

1 frustrating to the industry and the tourist operator,
2 people who thought they had resolved their differences
3 and now they had a difference with a third party, the
4 Ministry. So those is obviously complications in that.

5 Sometimes the givens of a situation
6 are not well defined and the public may be operating at
7 times in some shadows of darkness because they don't
8 get the whole picture when they go to appear at some of
9 these hearings. Obviously, there is need for early and
10 continuing public involvement in these processes.

11 Certainly the O.F.A. would be all in
12 favour of that but it does present some complications
13 as I say. So I would suggest that Recommendation 5.4,
14 that there be improvements made in the public
15 participation process is very real and ongoing and it
16 doesn't just apply to this Board, obviously. It
17 applies to the whole business of public participation.

18 Item 5.5 is that the, the
19 recommendation is that the Board give full support to
20 the forestry profession which is justly proud of its
21 record since it's establishment in the early nineteen
22 hundreds.

23 And you'll find this perhaps a
24 little strange that the Ontario Forestry Association
25 should be endorsing the forestry profession in some way

1 and you might wonder why. I would point out that
2 through the years the forestry associations, several
3 forestry associations, have been very closely
4 identified with the forestry profession both as a
5 source of leadership and a sources of ideas, and we
6 find that the forestry group through the years has been
7 very progressive in much of the environmental
8 understanding of society and in much of the good work
9 that has been done.

10 We are concerned about a growing
11 public dissatisfaction with professionals and the
12 feeling that anyone can do the job, and I don't want
13 to get into this business of credentialism which is a
14 major issue at the present time. I realize, and it's
15 one that O.F.A. is not directly involved in, but I
16 would like to speak up at this time on behalf of the
17 forestry profession and the contributions that it has
18 made through the years and which, I believe, it is
19 possible for it to continue to make in the years ahead.

20 And when I say I, I am thinking
21 really of the O.F.A. and speaking on behalf of O.F.A.

22 Now many foresters have found
23 employment related to the wood production business and
24 so the public has really seen them as being identified
25 with that. But there have also been many leaders of

1 the conservation and environment movements from the
2 forestry profession and we can name people like Aldo
3 Leopold and all kinds of others with some forestry
4 background.

5 And just as the word "forestry"
6 means a variety of things to the public, so the word
7 "forester" tends to imply many false notions about the
8 scope of the work, the training and the abilities of
9 one who is a forester.

10 The practice of forestry is both a
11 science and an art and we believe very strongly that
12 the forester needs some flexibility to conduct forestry
13 practice in accordance with knowledge and experience
14 built up through the years but we would also stress
15 that accountability is important and need for the
16 forester to explain the reasons for the actions taken
17 or to be taken.

18 Now in concluding these remarks to
19 you today I would congratulate you both on your
20 "stick-to-itiveness" through these many years and your
21 powers of staying awake through the years that this
22 process has gone on and I don't mean to be flippant in
23 that but I am sure it must be quite an undertaking at
24 times and I marvel that you have managed it so well for
25 so long.

1 From our viewpoint there has been a
2 great deal of progress made in the documentation of
3 forestry practices in Ontario during the course of your
4 activities and I am sure that a good many of them are
5 directly related to your activities and that if you
6 were not there many of those developments would not
7 have taken place.

8 We see that there are now many
9 guidelines and though some may see these as already
10 obsolete, we feel very strongly that having to define
11 timber management activity is a very useful exercise.

12 We are certainly looking forward to
13 your report and will be interested in it and making it
14 widely known when it is produced.

15 I would just like to add a note
16 about what happens next, if I may, and it all relates
17 to public awareness and understanding and it seems to
18 me that the activity that you have undertaken has been
19 extremely useful. There have been some grunts and
20 groans and pains along the way, I am sure as far as
21 some people are concerned, but it seems to be a useful
22 exercise.

23 And we are wondering and, indeed, we
24 had it in our original submission to you to recommend,
25 but unfortunately it was missed in the typing of the

1 final draft, that some thought be given to a continuing
2 evaluation of forestry practice in the province in your
3 report. So that I am sure that you have an issue that
4 you are charged with but we think that there may be
5 some importance in having a continuing review of
6 forestry in the province.

7 And I have with me a document which
8 we don't need to refer to specifically but it is known
9 as the status of the environment report from the
10 federal government and some kind of a similar document
11 on the status of forestry in the Province of Ontario,
12 we feel, would be a very useful addition to the present
13 situation.

14 Now we have in times past produced a
15 simple little folder called "Ontario Forests at a
16 Glance" and it's a very useful little document.
17 Unfortunately, it gets out of print quite rapidly. But
18 we would see being enhanced somehow and the public able
19 to really follow what's taking place in their forests
20 much more handily than they can at the present time.

21 I think Madam Chair and Mr. Martel,
22 that's all we have to say.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much,
24 Mr. Coats.

25 MR. MARTEL: As long as he is not

1 suggesting we be involved in the continuing.

2 MR. COATS: Yes.

3 MR. MARTEL: We might consider it.

4 MADAM CHAIR: As you know, Mr. Coats, the
5 Ministry of Natural Resources is proposing that various
6 public accounting be given of the forests including a
7 state of the forest report.

8 Is your proposal that such a continuing
9 review be done outside the Ministry of Natural
10 Resources?

11 MR. COATS: No. Well, that's a good
12 question. I hasn't thought of it as being down outside
13 the Ministry but it may well be that we would find
14 something similar to what the Environment Canada has
15 found and that is the desirability of it being done at
16 arm's length in due course.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
18 Mr. Coats?

19 Ms. Seaborn?

20 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. SEABORN:

21 Q. Just one question, Mr. Coats.

22 You were talking in your remarks about
23 the public, indicating that they were sometimes
24 inviting people, I think the words you used were "too
25 late in the game" in respect of forums to put forth

1 their views.

2 MR. COATS: A. Right.

3 Q. I am just wondering if you could give
4 me some examples of what kind of processes you were
5 referring to when you were making those comments?

6 A. I think the one that we get most
7 frequently comment on is the open house program where
8 people go and they see an open house and everything
9 seems to have been pretty well decided and there
10 doesn't really seem to be much of an opportunity for
11 input.

12 Q. Thank you and that's helpful.

13 The second thing that is not a question I
14 would suggest. In reviewing the material that you sent
15 us in the mail, I just want to congratulate any
16 association that can do the annual meeting in half an
17 hour. I noticed your agenda went from 9:00 till 9:30
18 and eleven items. I'd just want to congratulate you on
19 your efficiency.

20 A. We debate that annually whether it
21 should be done that rapidly or not, but that's the time
22 it takes.

23 May I just make another point about the
24 question you asked, Madam Chair? Could I respond?

25 MADAM CHAIR: Yes please, Mr. Coats.

1 MR. COATS: The only question that wasn't
2 mentioned was a point that I made earlier about the
3 volume of material. And one of the experiences we have
4 had as an organization is dealing with the Hydro
5 hearings and a tremendous volume of material.

6 And I am not being critical but I am
7 observing that it's a difficult thing for a part-time
8 participant in the process to go and digest that huge
9 volume of material that deals with every plant and
10 every little spot in the ground and every...all this
11 wonderful detail, but we seem to lose sight of what is
12 the main issue and how do we address that. So I am not
13 being critical, as I say, but I think there's room for
14 improvement here somewhere.

15 MS. SEABORN: Thank you Mr. Coats.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you Ms. Seaborn.

17 Ms. Blastorah?

18 MS. BLASTORAH: I'd just ask if I may ask
19 a few questions.

20 Can the reporter hear me from here?

21 I just wanted to clarify a couple of
22 points, Mr. Coats, and one of them arises from
23 Ms. Seaborn's question and Mrs. Koven's.

24 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. BLASTORAH:

25 Q. You made a number of recommendations,

1 or comments of concern perhaps is the better wording,
2 in relation to public input opportunities to the
3 processes and you didn't specify which processes. Now
4 you have just mentioned open houses. Were those timber
5 management open houses you were talking about?

6 MR. COATS: A. Not always. A couple of
7 them relate to Hydro activity too and I shouldn't pick
8 on Hydro.

9 Q. So, it is various types of open
10 houses held by held by a number of organizations?

11 A. That's right. That's right.

12 Q. And you were also then referring to
13 hearings of this type and the Hydro type as well.

14 A. Yes, right.

15 Q. So it's public participation in
16 public forum opportunities generally that you were
17 speaking of.

18 A. Hm-hmm, right. Right.

19 Q. Are you familiar with the drafter
20 terms and conditions that have been put forward by the
21 Ministry of Natural Resources?

22 A. I have seen them, yes. I have a copy
23 of them. I wouldn't say that I've digested them.

24 Q. Understandable. And that's the 1992
25 version that you had.

1 A. Right, right.

2 Q. Have you had an opportunity to review
3 the sections dealing with public participation during
4 timber management planning?

5 A. Yes. I did read that through and I
6 must confess that it's some weeks ago now, so I read it
7 through before our submission was put together.

8 Q. I see. So just to refresh your
9 memory then one of the proposals that's set out there
10 is provision for a local citizens committee to be
11 involved during the development of timber management
12 planning and one of the roles that that citizens
13 committee would have would be structuring public input
14 opportunity suitable to the local community or local
15 environment.

16 A. Hm-hmm. Very good.

17 Q. Do you think that's a --

18 A. It sounds like a very worthy
19 activity. Hm-hmm.

20 Q. So that would be something that would
21 address your concerns.

22 A. Hm-hmm, providing I suppose always
23 that when you get this kind of public involvement you
24 address the issue that really needs to be addressed and
25 that a decision is made so that we continue to progress

1 with whatevevr the activity may be that needs action
2 taken upon it.

3 Q. So, am I correct then that you feel
4 it's important to have a committee structure that
5 functions both effectively and expeditiously.

6 A. Right.

7 Q. And that those committees members
8 should be expected to meet time frames, normal planning
9 time frames.

10 A. Right, right.

11 Q. And in assisting with that end do you
12 think it would be advantageous as the Ministry has
13 proposed to have a standing committee that would be
14 involved not only during the planning but
15 implementation of the timber management plan.

16 A. Committees, if I may? Committees are
17 frequently standing committees are sitting it seems and
18 there is kind of a question with committees as to how
19 they might best operate and I think you would find that
20 in different situations you may need something a little
21 bit different.

22 But definitely there is merit in having
23 one group responsible. I think that one of the biggest
24 problems you are liable to run into in the committee
25 study of all this sort of thing is the question of

1 territory and area of jurisdiction. And we have gone
2 through this argument many times in many forms about
3 local control and local autonomy and the provincial or
4 the broader interest.

5 And as I read that material as I recall
6 this was a point of some concern to me that you might
7 resolve the problem like the two people I spoke about
8 earlier. You may resolve the problem in the local
9 community but it's got to fit in somehow with the
10 bigger picture and how then do those people keep
11 feeling that they are a part of that bigger picture
12 satisfactorily.

13 It's a very difficulty thing and I am not
14 suggesting that MNR is any worse than anybody else or
15 any better than anybody else. We've really a lot to
16 learn in this field I do believe.

17 Q. So in terms of timber management
18 planning then it would be appropriate and necessary for
19 a local group such as a local citizens committee to
20 operate within the parameters of, for example, broader
21 land use planning positions.

22 A. Right, right.

23 Q. And those decisions will be made at
24 the broader level involving more than a local group..

25 A. Right, right.

1 Q. And you mentioned also in relation to
2 complaints you have heard from different individuals, I
3 guess, in relation to different types of public
4 opportunity, or public presentation opportunities, that
5 sometimes people feel that decisions have already been
6 made.

7 Do you that having information provision,
8 open houses where information is provided and received,
9 to the public and from the public, would help address
10 that concern?

11 A. It's open houses and the different
12 forum, they all seem to have a way of reaching
13 particular audiences and no one can say that all right
14 we had an open house so you had the opportunity to
15 participate. The fact is that in many cases the people
16 do not participate and yet when the issue moves along
17 the trail of development then all of a sudden they wish
18 to participate and it is difficult to tell them no,
19 you have had your chance and I am just concerned about
20 what kind of a method you can use.

21 I don't think there's any one simple one
22 in every case by any means in other words.

23 Q. And would it be fair to say then
24 that's something that a local citizens group who know
25 the local audience might be able to assist the Ministry

1 with in developing such a program.

2 A. Yes, I would think that would be
3 true, hm-hmm.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. I think those
5 are my questions, Madam Chair.

6 MR. COATS: Okay.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much,
8 Ms. Blastorah.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Well Mr. Coats and Dr.
11 Love, we certainly appreciate both of you coming here
12 today and talking to us and we will be going over the
13 other material you have given us today and if we have
14 any questions we will be in touch with you.

15 And we thank you very much.

16 MR. COATS: Thank you. A very
17 interesting experience.

18 MADAM CHAIR: You can come back and visit
19 us any time.

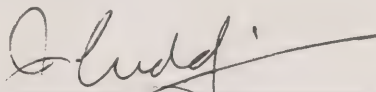
20 MR. COATS: Thank you.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Goodbye. We
22 will be back at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

23 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 2:10 p.m., to
24 be reconvened on Tuesday, May 12, 1992 at 9:00 a.m.

25 [C. copyright 1985].

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10 I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and
11 accurate C.A.T (computer-assisted)
12 transcription of the proceedings, to the best
13 of my skill and ability.

14 

15 H. Janice Cudd (Quality Control)
16 for: Frances E. Wilson, B.A., A.R.C.T.,
17 Court Reporter
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